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ing directorates in public utility enterprises are emphasized by Louis Brandeis. Mayor Harrison of Chicago advocates municipal ownership as preferable to either state or local control; Mayor Baker of Cleveland criticises the utility interests for their political activity; and Mayor Hocken of Toronto describes as successful the operation of the publicly owned electric light and power plant of Toronto. Among the important recommendations of the committee on recommendations are: that cities be given legal power to municipalize their utilities, the expediency of its exercise being a matter of local determination; that cities be free to determine whether they will act for themselves or call in a state commission to supervise privately owned local utilities; that municipally owned utilities be subject to local control only; and that there be established by the municipalities a national utilities bureau for the collection and dissemination of information upon this question.

R. E. HEILMAN.

Public utilities reports annotated. (Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyers Coö. Pub. Co. 1915. Pp. 128. \$1.)

Second annual report of the Manitoba public utilities commission for the year ending November 30, 1913. (Winnipeg: King's Printer. 1914. Pp. 180.)

Labor and Labor Organizations

Conciliation and Arbitration in the Coal Industry of America.

By ARTHUR E. SUFFERN. Hart, Schaffner & Marx Prize Essays, XVIII. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1915. Pp. xxi, 376. \$2.00.)

This book describes the methods of voluntary settlement of labor disputes in the coal industry. The first chapter gives an account of the introduction of wage agreements between the operators and the miners of the bituminous coal fields. The extension of this process of collective bargaining in the central coal fields was much hindered by the competition of West Virginia coal; in fact, the lack of effective organization among the West Virginia miners even threatened to overthrow what had already been accomplished in the way of joint agreements. A chapter is devoted, therefore, to the situation in West Virginia. It sets forth the control of both the coal resources and the transportation facilities of the state by railroad companies; the attempts of the miners to improve their working conditions; and the familiar story of imported strike breakers, eviction of the miners from the company houses, court injunctions, and state police paid by the coal operators. The evils of absentee ownership could hardly be shown more clearly.

Chapter 3 describes the purposes and organization of the United Mine Workers of America, and chapter 4 gives an account of the Coal Operators' Associations. These are the two effective forces represented in the interstate joint conference, first held in 1898. In this conference of the coal operators and coal miners of the great mining states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, collective bargaining has reached as high a stage of development as in any other industry of the country. But the interstate joint conference simply clears away those questions which pertain to the whole industry; the settlement of state and district matters is subsequently effected in the various state conferences. State, district, or local agreements are made in sixteen states of the Union.

The author next describes the situation in the anthracite industry, where conciliation is just making a beginning. The control of the anthracite deposits by the railroads, and the heterogeneous character of the mining population have hitherto checked the progress of unionization. What progress has been made has very largely been owing to the support received from the union element in the bituminous field, the United Mine Workers being an organization of both anthracite and bituminous miners.

The growth of collective bargaining in Great Britain is then outlined. The experience of this country is important, partly because most of the methods of industrial adjustment in force in our mining industry have been copied from Great Britain, and also because British experience suggests the outcome in this country of the movement toward collective bargaining. The evolution of labor representation in Parliament to supplement the efforts made for a peaceful adjustment through conciliation boards points to a development which has made a beginning in the United States. There are fifteen union men in our national congress, and a former trade union official is now a member of the cabinet. Furthermore, in January, 1914, the United Mine Workers Convention took a stand in favor of the formation of a labor party. The struggle for a minimum wage in England, involving both economic and political pressure, suggests what may happen in this country if both the anthracite and bituminous miners make a united stand. Finally, the movement toward nationalization of the mines has been on foot in Great Britain for several years. This proposition has already found numerous advocates here. In January, 1914, the United Mine Workers

Convention passed resolutions favoring government ownership of the coal mines.

A final chapter discusses the outlook for the future. The author here urges an extension of regulatory functions to protect the public interest. Among the suggestions offered are full publicity (so that knowledge of mining costs may be had), an eight-hour day, a legal ton, the regulation of immigration, and a minimum wage.

ELIOT JONES.

State University of Iowa.

The Modern Factory. Safety, Sanitation and Welfare. By GEORGE M. PRICE. (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 1914. Pp. xx, 574. \$4.00.)

The Modern Factory appears at a very opportune time because of the great amount of general interest and legislation now being directed toward the betterment of industrial conditions and their social relations. The book contains 574 pages and 257 well-selected illustrations, many from foreign sources. Its author is a well-known authority.

A good historical résumé is made of industrial evolution, dwelling especially upon the rise and influence of the modern factory system. After a brief description of general types and constructions of work-places, the subjects of factory fires, accidents, and safety appliances, are discussed. Special chapters are devoted to lighting, ventilation, industrial dusts, poisons, and general sanitation. The chapters upon factory welfare work, legislation, and inspection are, in themselves, an education. The book shows the results of personal experiences, particularly of inspections made at home and abroad; much well-selected data and numerous authentic sources of information are drawn upon; and there are many instructive comparisons. It is especially valuable and in keeping with the most recent knowledge in its presentation of standards and definitions. A very good bibliography accompanies it.

There are marks of hasty preparation, principally in the matter of omissions. The chapter devoted to Factory Fires and Their Prevention is commendable as a source of information for a good preliminary analysis of a given fire hazard. Factory Accidents and Safety is all too briefly covered by about 100 pages of text and illustrations, with the result that generalities only are touched